

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21, 1901
OSKALOOSA, KANSAS
JOHN W. DAY, Assessor
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and the other is to collect a set of

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I can tell—for I love flowers,' was my answer as he turned and bounded on.

I held the beautiful things in my hand, and looked into their eyes, and

hand, and looked into their eyes, and they seemed to find tongues to talk to me, and comfort me. They told me of a kind and genial heart near by, that knew of a stranger, and sent this measure of love and good cheer to lift the

veil from her eyes, and speak hope to

the sinking spirit; and there came a glow from the centre, and spread out over all the earth. I looked up; and the sunlight gilded the forest, the rooftops, the church spire, the dusty railroad track, and the brown and bare fields. The rooms were changed; the broken plastering and bare walls were blooming with fresh roses. I clasped them in my hands, and pressed them to my lips, and drops of gratitude fell into their pure corollas, as I flew with them to the children, crying,

"See!—we are not alone!"

There was one heart in the neighbor-

of a stranger—one that knew there was gloom, even at sunrise in a May morn-

and she had sent flowers, the most beautiful and cheerful of all God's handiwork, of the same kind and

the kingdom of heaven, to link the past with the present, and to gild with brightness the portals of the future with hope and light. Heaven bled her for that thought ; she had swept away, in a moment, the clouds of doubt and sadness.

Who but a woman, gentle and loving, could have thought of such a delicate compliment ? In the depths of her own soul, she knew my need, and answered to it.

I went back to my duty. Day fol-

shows day and night are mournful in the night,
and no such gloomy hour has ^{since}
come to drape the world in mourning.

Historical.

BANCROFT'S DESCRIPTION OF
THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL

The royal army, exasperated at retreating before an army whom they had professed to despise, and by the sight of many hundreds of their men who lay dead or bleeding on the ground, prepared to renew the engagement.—While the light infantry and a part of

the grenadiers were left to continue the attack at the rail-fence, Howe concentrated the rest of his forces upon the

traversed the rest of his forces upon the redoubt. Cannon were brought to bear in such a manner as to rake the inside of the breastwork, from one end to the other, so that the Americans were obliged to crowd within their fort. Then the British troops, having disen-

embarrassed themselves of their knapsacks, advanced in a column with fixed bayonets. Chilton, who from Cepp's Hill had watched the battle, at this

pushed off in a boat, and put himself in the head of two battalions, the marines and the 47th, which seemed to hesitate on the beach, as if uncertain what to do. These formed the extreme left of the British, and advanced from the south-east, the 5th, the 39th and 43d battalions.

The Am Ricans within the redoubt attacked at once on three sides: by six battalions, at that time numbered less

than seven hundred men. Of these some had no more than one, none more than three or four rounds of ammunition left. But Prescott's self-possession increased with danger. He directed his men to wait till the enemy were within twenty yards, when they poured upon them a deadly volley. The Br

upon them a deadly volley. The British wavered for an instant, and then sprang forward without returning the fire. The American fire slackened, and began to die away. The British reached the rampart on the southern side. Those who first scaled the parapet were shot down as they mounted. Mai-

Picquet fell, mortally wounded, just as he was entering the redoubt. A single artillery cartridge furnished powder for the last muskets that the Americans fired. For some time longer they kept the enemy at bay, confronting them with the butt end of their guns, and

by short stakes. Now, lay over them a few inches of leaves or any loose litter, and then an inch or two of soil. All that they require is a light and porous covering to protect them from sudden changes of temperature. Of course, it is not expected to exclude frost entirely, for that will penetrate two or three feet in depth.

The above is all the covering that hybrid perpetual roses need, and such shrubs as Forsythia viridissima, Reeve's spirea, and others of like habit. But some tender shrubs have such stiff branches that they cannot easily be

lent to the ground. These must have their boughs gathered up in a bundle, and then surrounded by a thin sheathing of straw, or old matting fastened in place by stout cords. If evergreen boughs are neatly tied around shrubs, the appearance is much better than that of straw or mats. And for front lawns we recommend this mode; at a little distance, the effect is the same as that of handsomely trained evergreen bushes.

Such tender roses as the Chinas, Bourbons, Noisettes and Teas, hybernate best if put into a cool pit, covered with

well drained, they will sometimes (with the exception of the Tea roses,) go through the Winter safely out of doors. If this is tried, they should not only be covered with leaves and soil, but should have a little roof of boards, shaped like an inverted eave-trough, to shed excess of rain from them. Still, with the best

of care, many will die, and others will come out in the Spring a good deal scorched. Last Winter, we kept part of our tenderest roses by putting them in large pots in November, keeping them in a carriage-house chamber until December, then taking them into a light cellar, where we kept them until Spring.

Souvenir de la Malmaison (Bourbon,)

Taglianti and Bougen (Texas) and Agrippina (China,) wintered well, and flowered abundantly in the open ground throughout the past Summer. Again, we took up several China roses in November, laid them flat on the ground, covered them with the dry tops of phloxes and a few leaves, and finally a few inches of soil; and these wintered

We relate these experiments for what they are worth; they may benefit inexperienced amateurs. Is it too much to believe that the time will come when we shall be able to Winter many of the tenderest plants out of doors? That will be a good time when it comes.

Cultivation of Hyacinths.
IN THE HOUSE, IN GLASSES AND IN POTS—
AND IN BEDS.

Few flowers are more deservedly popular than hyacinths. They are easily cultivated in the garden, or in the house; they exhibit a most attractive bloom and are deliciously fragrant.—There is, perhaps, no finer ornament

for a window than a collection of these bulbs flowering in glasses. The following directions for their care from an English catalogue, are timely and valuable:

"In glasses.—Nearly all hyacinths are suitable, more or less for cultivating in glasses, though, in making a selection for that purpose, a larger number of single varieties should be chosen, as the certainty of success is much greater

than with the double kinds. In ordering, special care should therefore be taken to state for what purpose the bulbs may be required, that proper varieties may be selected. It is the natural tendency of all roots to grow downward, avoiding the light—consequently dark colored glasses are preferable for the growth of the hyacinth. Let the bulbs be obtained as soon as possible after their importation, though the time of put-

ing them to the water may range from the middle of Sept. to the end of November; the earlier however, the better. Fill the glasses with soft clean water till it barely touches the bottom of the bulb. Then stand them in a dark cool cupboard or a cellar for at least a month, to encourage the roots to form plentifully before the bloom buds appear.—Examine them occasionally while in the dark, and carefully remove any par-

that may be decaying, at the same time
not injuring the young roots. Should
the water become foul, change it, but
not otherwise. When the buds and
leaves have made a little growth, they
should be brought to the full light of
the window, farthest from the fire. Never
er under any circumstances allow them
to set on the mantle piece, a practice
often followed but highly improper. As
the flower head rises, a support should

planted in one large pot or pan together with good effect. Let the pots be well drained, and the soil and bulb placed in firmly, but the bulb not quite covered. When potted give a good watering, and place the pots in any out of the way place and let them remain in the shade.

that will serve to insure good drainage. On this lay a thin covering of well-decayed manure, and then fill in with the prepared compost, making the bed 4 or 5 inches above the surrounding soil, to allow for settling. Arrange the corms according to taste, and plant the bulbs 9 inches apart, and 3 inches deep from the crown. The time for planting may range from the beginning of October to the middle of November.

Pride Mortified

"And a commoner, I presume?" she rejoined. To which he answered in the affirmative.

This rebuff completely threw the modest preceptor out of countenance, for on the eve of a dance is to lose caste for the rest of the night if not longer.

cularly if they are utterly ignorant of what it is. The young man quitted the room and sought the open air to breathe more freely and collect himself.

the ball-room, followed by his tutor. The moment was propitious. Preparations were going forward for another waltz; the young count requested the

"Oh, I beg your pardon," said the count, "but none has forbidden me to dance."

A worthy Dutchman lately sued his neighbor for killing a dog. In the course of his examination, the Dutchman being asked what was the value of his dog, replied: "Ash for ter dog, I was wort ashut nothing's all; but ash I was so mean ash to kill him, I swear make him pay te full value of him."